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Finally the author discusses secular temperature changes as indicated by thermometric measurements made in the last 100 or 150 years, and concludes that at Haparanda, Stockholm, and Lund, in Sweden, the January temperature has risen during this time 1°C. , while that of August has become somewhat cooler. At Lund, April, June, September, and October temperatures have remained unchanged.

The paper contains five figures. One of these shows the fossil and present distribution of Hazel in Sweden.

This article is particularly interesting to one who has previously read Chamberlin's papers on the same questions. There are several points of coincidence in the two. One of the authors is a meteorologist, the other a geologist, by profession. On the main cause of long-periodic changes of climate both agree. In accounting for minor details the geologist favors meteorologic causes, while the meteorologist seems inclined to accept, with a modification, a hypothesis which has been quite generally favored among geologists.

J. A. UDDEN.

Sveriges temperaturförhållanden jämförda med det öfriga Europas.

[The Temperature Conditions of Sweden compared with those of the rest of Europe.] By NILS EKHOLM, *Ymer*, Årg. 1899, H. 3, pp. 221-242. Published by Svenska Sällskapet för antropologi och geografi, Stockholm.

The only portion of this paper that has obvious geological bearing is the statement that the temperature conditions of Sweden, especially the cold winters which sometimes occur, are to be explained rather by exceptional conditions favorable to radiation than by cold winds coming from Siberia. The author shows, among other things, that the recurrence of cold winters in Sweden exhibits a quite definite periodicity of five and two thirds years, or half the length of the sun-spot period.

J. A. UDDEN.

Physiography of the Chattanooga District in Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. By C. WILLARD HAYES. United States Geological Survey. Part VII, Annual Report, 1897-8.

In this report the author has done what Gilbert did in his "Geology of the Henry Mountains," namely, has made a study of a region